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S. MORLEY WICKETT

REPRINTED FROM POLITICAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY
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TWO centuries ago, when the United States was not yet a dream of the future, the pioneers of the American West, the French Canadian *coureurs de bois*, opened up the western trade routes from Hudson's Bay to Louisiana and laid the first foundations of a line of great cities. Among these may be named Detroit, Sault Ste Marie, Chicago, St. Paul, Pittsburgh and New Orleans. That chapter is, however, long since closed except for the faint traces of race occasionally still noticeable on the Mississippi. As regards population, the debt was more than repaid after the peace of 1783, when Loyalists founded Upper Canada and New Brunswick and settled the eastern townships of Quebec. For the subject in hand we come down to much nearer years, of which we have more or less exact information, and run our eye not further back than a few years before British North America became the Dominion of Canada.

During the half century ending in 1900, then, one finds that at least one million eight hundred thousand Canadians moved across the border into the United States. This exodus is one of the notable facts in Canada's history. For a time it dismayed a large section of the Canadian people, bringing them almost to despair of their political future. But the country is now attracting population alike from Europe and the United States. Its progress is one of the important events in the recent history of the new world. Accordingly it will be of interest to look back and review briefly the great Canadian exodus, the localities the emigrants have selected for their new homes, the occupations they are following, and their intermarriage with citizens of the United States.

The whole topic of the movement of populations is, indeed, instructive. It tells the life-story of a people. It is history in a nut-shell, an epitome of conditions. Migrations reflect in a measure the course of affairs at home and in some respects rela-

tions between countries as well. Occasioned at times by mistaken notions, by imperfect knowledge, they may well be, but they are rarely wholly blind; and whatever may be their causes, they offer much to interest and to instruct. Those that have taken place in modern times appear to differ from those of centuries ago. In ancient times whole peoples, entire tribes, pushed and pressed from east to west in search of fresh lands. It was in this way that nationalities in Europe were formed. Later on, in the middle ages, when life had become more settled, particular classes only wandered widely: knights on crusades or on chivalrous errands, journeymen craftsmen, jugglers, minstrels and merchants. At present, if there be any rule, it is that, irrespective of class, migrations have come to be a matter of private concern. We see individuals and single families changing their homes. A great variety of motives are operative; but through them all runs one common characteristic—the desire to secure a better market for abilities. The nation of origin loses a certain amount of energy which would have been spent in developing its resources; the individual gains what he regards as a better chance.

Levasseur, the French geographer and economist, has attempted to formulate a law of migration. He points out that, as in the world of matter, the bigger the mass the greater the force of attraction. This is only another way of saying that people flock to the cities and generally seek out the largest market for their labor. This law, if law it may be called, must be stated guardedly, since a densely populated country, for example, may more often repel than attract. It will suffice perhaps to say simply that migration is the attempt to adjust population to opportunity—a process of adaptation, a phase of industrialism.

Geographical influences on shiftings of population must not be lost sight of. Climate counts. Though the point has not yet been proven, there is much to support the view that, apart from economic considerations, Northern peoples tend to be more mobile than Southern. Not that winter drives the Northerner into exile. If one enjoys a fair measure of health, few delights are keener than the feelings of exhilaration and the sports of a northern, let us say of an average Canadian winter. The ting-

ling climate and the stimulating procession of the seasons spur one into habits of vigorous action. As for Canadians, travellers tell us they find a sprinkling on every continent. In England and Wales, for instance, there are nearly 19,000; in Australia over 3,000; nearly 1,500 in New Zealand; and in Alaska 2,000 more.

The migration of Canadians to the more developed market of the United States is of two kinds, temporary and permanent, the one shading imperceptibly into the other. Temporary migration fell away sharply with the coming of settled industrial conditions in the republic; but in spite of "alien labor" laws they are still important along the border and in such centers as New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Chicago and San Francisco.

In 1900 there were 10,356,644 foreigners who had become domiciled in the United States. Of these 1,181,255, or 11.4 per cent, were Canadian-born. Out of this number 785,958 were "English" and 395,297 were French Canadians. By "Canadian" the census always means "born either in Canada or Newfoundland" although Newfoundland is not yet part of the Dominion. In estimating the number of Canadians we must take it into account that many British-born Canadians, after living in Canada for a number of years, have moved south and have been enumerated there as British, not as Canadians. One may hazard the estimate that their number is one-eighth of that of the Canadian-born, English-speaking immigrants, *i. e.* 100,000. With 450,000 children born in the United States of these Canadian parents the total thus becomes 1,731,000; 995,000 (57 per cent) being "English" and 736,000 (43 per cent) French Canadians.[1] There is still another group of 813,350 who have one Canadian-born parent. But in fairness these cannot be called Canadians and may therefore be left out of count. An allowance, however, will have to be made for the many other Canadians by birth, who, report has it, prefer to report themselves as British and are so enumerated. They bring the grand total up to at least 1,800,000 Canadians at present living in the

[1] To allow a contrast with these percentages it is to be noted that in Canada the French Canadians form 30.7 per cent of the total population.

United States, that is one-third of the population of the Dominion as it stood in 1901.[1]

But how may one estimate the number of those who have emigrated to the United States during the last fifty years? The census gives a return showing the decennial increase in the number of foreigners. We may assume the average age of the Canadian immigrants to be twenty-five years. Using then an ordinary mortality table, we may calculate the number of those from each decennial increase who should be living to-day:

Decade	Canadian Emigrants to U. S., according to U. S. Census	Alive 1900 according to Mortality Table
1850–60	102,200	41,786
1860–70	243,000	153,710
1870–80	224,000	175,054
1880–90	264,000	233,426
1890-00	200,000	193,132
	1,033,000	797,108

These figures mean that an immigration of 1,033,000 persons yields a present population of 797,108. The problem is to know how many are necessary to produce the present population of 1,800,000 less their 450,000 children. This number we find to be 1,750,000. Adding the 450,000 children the grand total loss of population to Canada is found to be 2,200,000 for the half century, one and three-quarters or more millions being lost directly, the balance through immediate natural increase. Of the 2,200,000 the "English" compose approximately 1,200,000, the French approximately 1,000,000.

Every adult costs his native country at least $1000 to nourish and educate. So, after making allowance for the 100,000 of British birth and education, Canada may be said to have invested in the American Republic living capital assessable at $1,650,000,000—a sufficiently severe drain on a young nation! This enormous loss Canada has withstood, although at the same time it has been steadily carrying on extensive public works. It makes one marvel at the recuperative power of young, fertile countries. The loss amounts to half Mr. Giffen's estimate of the

[1] If we include those with one Canadian parent the sum total would be upwards of 2,600,000, one million of these being French, the balance "English" Canadians.

crippling burden placed on France by the Franco-Prussian war. There is a contra account, of course, for United States emigration into Canada. The Canadian census of 1901 places their number at 127,899. At $1000 per head this means $128,000,000, or, with an additional allowance of one-third for the years back to 1850, $170,000,000, which is about 10 per cent of Canada's loss.

Canadian emigration to the United States has been remarkably constant. The United States census records periodical increases for the previous ten years of 102,259 in 1860; of 243,494 in 1870; of 223,693 in 1880; of 263,781 in 1890, and of 200,317 in 1900. The largest exodus from Canada seems to have occurred therefore during the ten years 1880–90, or perhaps more precisely 1875–85. The steady flow has resulted in Canadians constituting a growing percentage of the whole body of foreigners in the United States. In 1850 they formed 6.6 per cent of all foreigners; in 1860, 6 per cent; in 1870, 8.9 per cent; in 1880, 10.7 per cent; in 1890, 10.6 per cent; and in 1900, 11.4 per cent. The increase, as the following table shows, is paralleled by the Scandinavians alone. Between 1850 and 1900 the percentage of Germans amongst the foreign-born fell slightly—from 26 to 25.8 per cent; of Irish, from 42.8 to 15.6 per cent; of British, from 16.8 to 11.3 per cent; but the percentage of Scandinavians jumped from .9 to 10.3 per cent; and that of Canadians from 6.06 to 11.04 per cent. The relative increase of Canadians, even between 1890 and 1900, is marked, as the following table shows:

INCREASE OF CANADIANS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1890–1900

	1890	1900	NUMBER	PER CENT
English Canadians . . .	678,442	785,958	107,516	15.8
French Canadians . . .	302,496	395,297	92,801	30.7
Total	980,938	1,181,255	200,317	20.4
Swedes (next highest) .	478,041	573,040	94,999	19.7
Foreigners generally . .	9,249,547	10,356,644	1,107,097	12.0

The United States immigration statistics give only 3,064 Canadians as settling in that country between 1891–1900; but the census returns show these figures to be entirely astray. In fact the insuperable difficulties in the way of counting people who enter the States by way of Canada make the United States

annual returns of Canadian immigrants unreliable, and of late years the attempt to compile them has been abandoned. The official immigration figures may be worth giving, however, for purpose of comparison with other nationalities.

IMMIGRANTS TO THE UNITED STATES

	1821–1900	PER CENT	1891–1900	PER CENT	1881–1890	PER CENT
Aggregate	19,115,221	100	3,687,564	100	5,246,613	100
Canada & Newf'l'd	1,049,939	. .	3,064	.1	392,802	7.5
Ireland	3,871,253	. .	390,179	10.6	655,482	12.5
Great Britain	3,024,222	. .	270,019	7.3	807,357	15.4
Germany	5,009,280	. .	505,152	13.7	1,452,970	27.7

	1871–1880	PER CENT	1861–1870	PER CENT	1851–1860	PER CENT
Aggregate	2,812,191	100	2,314,824	100	2,598,214	100
Canada & Newf'l'd	383,269	13.6	153,871	6.7	59,309	2.3
Ireland	436,871	15.5	435,778	18.8	914,119	35.2
Great Britain	548,043	19.5	606,896	26.2	423,974	16.3
Germany	718,182	25.6	787,468	34.0	851,667	36.6

General Distribution of the Canadians

And now as to the localities chosen by Canadians for their new home. Of the "English" Canadians 88 per cent are divided equally between the North Atlantic and the North Central states, 10 per cent are in the West, 2 per cent in the South. The North Atlantic section will include a large number of "Blue Noses" (Nova Scotians and Brunswickers); though, as Mark Twain hints with his "wise old Nova Scotian owl" in *Tramp Abroad*, many a Nova Scotian miner is to be found in the mining camps of the West. Of the French Canadians 77 per cent live along the Atlantic, nearly three-fourths of these being found in seven cities, Manchester, N. H., Fall River, Holyoke, Lowell, New Bedford, Worcester and Lawrence, Mass. Upwards of 20 per cent are in the North Central regions, less than 3 per cent in the West and less than 1 per cent in the South. The small percentage of Canadians in the Southern states (2 per cent of the "English," 1 per cent of the French), hardly does justice to the cordiality between Southerners and Canadians which is dated from the time of the Civil war. The two maps that accompany this article reproduce from the census atlas the general distribution, numbers or density being indicated by the depth of shading.

DIVISION OR STATE	"ENGLISH" CANADIANS	FRENCH CANADIANS	TOTAL
NORTH ATLANTIC STATES	345,342	305,160	650,502
Massachusetts	158,753	134,416	293,169
New York	90,336	27,199	117,535
Maine	36,169	30,908	67,077
Vermont	10,616	14,924	25,540
Pennsylvania	13,292	1,468	14,760
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES	6,284	636	6,920
Florida	1,014	88	1,102
Maryland	1,143	87	1,230
Virginia	1,026	104	1,130
NORTH CENTRAL STATES	345,304	77,019	422,323
Michigan	151,915	32,483	184,398
Illinois	41,466	9,129	50,595
Ohio	19,864	2,903	22,767
North Dakota	25,004	3,162	28,166
South Dakota	5,906	1,138	7,044
Minnesota	35,515	12,063	47,578
Wisconsin	23,860	10,091	33,951
Kansas	7,053	1,485	8,538
SOUTH CENTRAL STATES	8,802	1,460	10,262
Texas	2,549	400	2,949
Oklahoma	1,248	179	1,427
Kentucky	1,072	136	1,208
Louisiana	781	253	1,034
Arkansas	932	161	1,093
WESTERN STATES	79,089	10,791	89,800
California	27,408	2,410	29,818
Washington	18,385	1,899	20,284
Montana	10,310	3,516	13,826
Colorado	8,837	960	9,797
Oregon	6,634	874	7,508
Idaho	2,528	395	2,923
Utah	1,203	128	1,331

It is to be remembered that, if regard is had to British Canadians and children of immigrant Canadians, the numbers in each of these divisions may probably be safely increased one-half.

Canadians in United States Cities in 1900

It is usually taken for granted that most Canadians go to the great commercial centers. The reverse is the case. Over half are to be found in the country and in the smaller towns. Only 40 per cent of the "English" and 37.7 per cent of the French

2. PROPORTION OF THE NATIVES OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND TO THE AGGREGATE POPULATION: 1890.

1. DENSITY OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE NATIVES OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND: 1890

(Absence of color indicates an aggregate population of less than 2 persons to a square mile and therefore demarcates the desert lands of the United States.)

Canadians live in the 160 largest cities, that is, in cities with 25,000 or more population. I give here a selection of cities that have the largest Canadian constituencies. But, as already pointed out, the British Canadian and pure Canadian stock would probably raise the number in each city fifty per cent.

City of Residence, 1900	English Canadians		French Canadians		Total Number of Canadians	Estimated Number of Pure Canadian Stock
	Number	Being per cent of Foreigners	Number	Being per cent of Foreigners		
Boston	47,374	24	2,908	1.5	50,282	65,000
Cambridge	9,613	31.5	1,483	4.9	11,096	16,000
Chicago	29,472	5	5,307	.9	34,779	55,000
Detroit	25,403	26.3	3,541	3.7	28,944	45,000
Buffalo	16,509	15.8	733	.7	17,242	30,000
New York	19,399	1.5	2,527	.2	21,926	38,000
Jersey City	907	1.6	134	.2	1,041	1,500
Newark	802	1.1	160	.2	962	1,300
Paterson	385	1.0	174	.5	559	800
Cleveland	7,839	6.3	772	.6	8,611	13,000
Philadelphia	2,989	1.0	294	.1	3,283	5,000
Cincinnati	928	1.6	103	.2	1,031	1,500
Rochester	7,746	19.0	553	1.4	8,299	12,000
Lowell	4,485	11.0	14,674	35.8	19,159	30,000
Worcester	3,163	8.4	5,204	13.8	8,367	12,000
Fall River	2,329	4.6	20,172	40.3	22,501	33,000
Providence	3,882	6.9	3,850	6.9	7,732	11,000
New Haven	754	2.4	416	1.3	1,170	1,700
Minneapolis	5,637	9.2	1,706	2.8	7,343	11,000
St. Paul	3,557	7.6	1,015	2.2	4,572	6,800
Milwaukee	1,687	1.9	217	.2	1,904	2,800
St. Louis	2,151	1.9	339	.3	2,490	3,600
Pittsburg	994	1.2	79	.1	1,073	1,500
Washington, D. C.	809	4.0	97	.5	906	1,300
New Orleans	310	1.0	85	.3	385	600
Louisville	365	1.7	45	.2	410	600
San Francisco	4,770	4.1	429	.4	5,199	8,000

The proportion of farmers among the Canadians in the United States is shown by the following figures. The census accounts for 367,170 Canadian families, 207,580 of these being "English" and 159,590 French. 24 per cent of the "English," and 16 per cent of the French families live in farm houses. That such a large percentage lead a rural life is a remarkable fact when one considers that Canada is itself so largely an agricul-

tural country. The history of this interesting exodus, indeed, remains yet to be written. On the whole, if we contrast the two Canadian races, there are proportionately more French Canadians in the smaller towns, proportionately more "English" Canadians carrying on farming or living in the large cities.

The Occupations of Canadians

A comparison of the occupations of Canadians in the United States and in Canada, respectively, brings home the significance of the migration and sets it in a new light. The census takes note of 819,264 Canadians ten years of age or over. 40 per cent of these are engaged in manufacturing; 30 per cent in personal service; between 17 and 18 per cent in trade and transportation; about the same percentage in agriculture; and somewhat over 4 per cent in professions. The percentage in the professions is approximately the same as that of the native-born white population in the United States. The large numbers as compared with the number left behind following the same occupations, as shown in the table below, throw light on conditions in Canada; for example, the number of expatriated Canadian teachers and college professors, lawyers and clergymen. Curious is the number of Canadians as government officials, soldiers and marines, as is also the great number of Canadian girls of a superior class who have gone to the United States as nurses. Rumor has it that many of these are enumerated as Americans "from northern New York"—for which a wag might say there is geographically a show of reason.

Of the 300,000 Canadians engaged in business or following professional pursuits in the United States many hold prominent posts. Indeed one hears at times the statement that the "English" Canadians enjoy an exceptionally high reputation. Some reasons occur why this should be the case, and, without suggesting comparison, why the average "English" Canadian in the United States is a good type. (1) Those who go to seek their fortune in a foreign country are presumably hardy and ambitious, the result of a process of natural selection. (2) They have been bred under invigorating climatic influences. (3) They find a wider market for their abilities. (4) They are in

[1] PERSONS TEN YEARS OF AGE OR OVER WITH ONE PARENT OR WITH BOTH PARENTS CANADIAN BORN

Industrial Branch	"English" Canadians		French Canadians		Total	Per Cent	Number Having Same Occupation Remaining in Canada in 1891 [2]	Number of Employees Engaged in Indicated Occupation in Canada, 1901
	Males	Females	Males	Females				
Agriculture	97,645	2,306	44,267	793	145,011	17.7	790,210	
Lumbermen and Raftsmen	5,223	5	2,842	2	8,072	....	12,319	
Manufacturing and Mechanical Arts	114,518	30,166	130,381	58,749	333,814	40.7	320,001	369,595
Miners and Quarrymen	5,090	1	2,521	1	77,613	....	15,168	
Fishermen and Oystermen	2,761	14	924	3	3,702			
Boot and Shoemakers and Repairers	4,757	2,085	9,076	2,643	18,561	....	15,816	18,041
Saw and Planing-Mill Employees	4,489	6	4,904	9	9,408	....	13,338	53,042
Paper and Pulp Mill Operatives	1,378	261	2,272	581	4,492	....	690	2,817
Printers, Lithographers and Pressmen	3,348	648	996	144	5,136			
Textile Trades	4,270	5,101	43,378	41,509	94,258			
Cotton Mill Operatives	1,511	1,602	30,147	29,331	33,191	....	6,053	8,502
Hosiery and Knitting-Mill Operatives	259	884	1,148	2,416	4,707	....	946	2,162
Silk Mill Operatives	109	322	403	844	1,678	....	121	322
Woolen Mill Operatives	1,051	1,015	4,693	3,440	10,199	....	4,241	7,182
Carpet Factory Operatives	73	83	145	111	412	....	....	915
Bleachery and Dye Works	225	30	860	65	1,180			
Other Textile Branches	1,042	1,165	5,982	5,302	13,491			
Domestic and Personal Service	56,912	41,461	49,549	12,970	160,892	19.6	246,183	
Nurses and Mid-Wives	479	5,003	57	579	6,118	....	2,157	
Soldiers, Sailors and Marines (U. S.)	2,902	.....	802	.....	3,714			
Hotel-Keepers	923	149	520	50	1,642	.....	6,818	
Saloon-Keepers	993	13	1,134	12	2,152			

[1] The Census does not give figures on those having both parents Canadian born.

[2] The 1901 Census figures on occupations are not yet completely compiled. They will of course show considerable change.

PERSONS TEN YEARS OF AGE OR OVER WITH ONE PARENT OR WITH BOTH PARENTS CANADIAN BORN—*Concluded*

Industrial Branch	"English" Canadians		French Canadians		Total	Per Cent	Number Having Same Occupation Remaining in Canada in 1891	Number of Employees Engaged in Indicated Occupation in Canada, 1901
	Males	Females	Males	Females				
Bartenders	1,316	8	1,203	6	2,533	....	1,553	
Restaurant-Keepers	532	116	239	38	925	....	693	
Trade and Transportation	87,691	15,972	36,711	4,233	144,607	17.6	186,695	
Bankers and Brokers	990	6	265	1	1,262	....	923	
Officials of Banks and Companies	1,604	32	256	6	1,898	....	913	
Boatmen and Sailors	2,890	4	946	.....	3,840			
Wholesale Merchants	680	4	216	.....	900	....	1,712	
Steam Railway Employees	10,271	32	5,443	7	15,753	....	29,752	
Professions	16,735	12,353	3,614	2,238	34,940	4.2	116,266	
Teachers and College Professors	1,784	9,210	295	1,641	12,930	....	22,183	
Music Teachers	610	1,573	282	355	2,820	....	3,325	
Literary and Scientific People	289	162	58	19	528	....	279	
Artists and Teachers of Art	272	341	64	47	724	....	953	
Actors and Professional Showmen	733	251	224	50	1,258			
Government Officials	1,248	177	267	32	1,724	....	441	
Physicians and Surgeons	2,880	246	725	42	3,893	....	4,448	
Lawyers	1,630	27	233	1	1,891	....	4,332	
Dentists	1,038	30	141	5	1,214	....	753	
Journalists	606	74	95	6	1	....	786	
Civil Engineers and Surveyors	1,040	2	151	.....	1,191	....	2,856	
Electricians	1,621	10	364	5	2,000	....	567	
Clergymen	1,829	126	497	12	2,464	....	7,164	
Architects, Designers and Draftsmen	676	27	147	9	858	....	843	

a country where traditionally greater responsibility is placed on young shoulders than has been usual in Canada down to recent years. (5) Race and language are in their favor, especially in the West. (6) They have had the benefits of a good common school and, in special cases, of a thorough collegiate education. (7) Coming from a more agricultural country they may be expected to be healthy and thrifty. (8) In old Canada religious influences are strong. (9) Finally it is just possible that the comparative absence down to quite recently of the marked influence of corporate organization of business in Canada has instilled into the Canadian youth a lively sense of personal responsibility.

Who's Who in America mentions 245 Canadians. With the allowance already made of one-eighth for those born in Great Britain but brought up in, and therefore rightly to be credited to Canada, the number of Canadians becomes 276 or 2.3 for every 10,000 Canadians in the United States. With this may be compared the British rate per 10,000 of 2.2, that of 2.1 for the Dutch, that of .5 for Swedes and that of .9 for native Americans (black and white) or 1.9 for native white Americans. The record made by the Canadians seems particularly notable when it is remembered that nearly 60 per cent (58.4 per cent of the French Canadians and 56.5 per cent of the "English" Canadians) are under 21 years of age as against 10 per cent for all foreign-born and 52 per cent for all native-born. The railway magnate of the West is a Canadian, as was the late Erastus Wiman. America's wizard electrician received his first schooling in telegraphy in Ontario. The inventor of the Bell telephone also lived a while in the same province, lecturing for two years at Queen's University; and the first Atlantic cable was promoted in the United States by a Nova Scotian. Canadians preside over two of the foremost American universities; while Harvard and many other seats of learning have a goodly array of Canadian talent in their faculties. The distinguished professor who has lately left Baltimore to grace the chair of medicine in Oxford is a Canadian, as is curiously the gentleman who has been invited to succeed him. At least one of the great national banks of the United States has a Canadian president; and a

number of prominent banking and financial houses have Canadian vice-presidents, cashiers and other officials. A full list of distinguished Canadians in the United States would indeed have to include also littérateurs, clergymen, actors, members of Congress and even one diplomatic representative of the Republic.

The Intermarriage of Canadians and Americans

The marriages of Canadian immigrants show interesting variations. Most of the "English" speaking Canadians "cross the line" unmarried and after establishing themselves take wives from among their new acquaintances. The majority of the French Canadians migrate after marrying or marry one of their own race in the United States. This is evident from the fact that three-fourths of the 812,350 children one of whose parents is a Canadian have "English" Canadian parents. Grouping all Canadians of the present generation together, 48.1 per cent have married in the United States. This is a large proportion compared with other nationalities. For example only 36 per cent of the English marry in the United States; 36 per cent of the French and 32 per cent of the Scotch. The Canadians, in the great majority of instances when they do not marry native Americans, marry people of British extraction. The actual intermarriage of the 135,521 Canadian men was as follows:

MARRIAGE OF CANADIAN MEN IN UNITED STATES WITH WOMEN OF FOREIGN BIRTH

NATIONALITY OF WOMEN	NUMBER OF MEN	PER CENT
Irish	49,213	71
English	30,630	
Scotch	15,718	
Welsh	1,099	
Canadian	15,488	11½
German	11,569	9
Scandinavian	3,958	3
French	3,246	2½
Swiss	708	3
Russians, Bohemians and Poles	637	
Austro-Hungarian	302	
Italian	119	
Others	2,834	

It is worth noting that in 1900 as many as 90.8 per cent of

the "English" Canadians had become naturalized and 84 per cent of the French Canadians. A student of the French Canadians in New England,[1] writing in 1898, comes to the conclusion that the French Canadians in New England are gradually losing their identity and coalescing with other nationalities, especially the Irish. The birth-rate among them is lower than in Quebec; child mortality, especially up to five years, remains high; immigration has greatly declined and solicited immigration has ceased altogether. The influence of industrial life and of free public schools is doing the rest. The comparative youthfulness of the Canadians, already referred to, is here of moment.

A word as to the effect of all this emigration on Canada's population. During the half century Canada made up one and one-quarter millions of her loss by settlers crossing the water from Great Britain. This and other European immigration together with her natural increase have enabled Canada to show a slight growth in population from decade to decade.

The meager growth has given rise to assertions of a declining birth-rate in some of the older provinces. During the last few decades later marriages and a slightly lower birth-rate are in evidence both in Europe and in America. Agricultural sections especially have lost in population on account of the introduction of machinery. The constituents of the rural population have changed: there are now relatively more children and old folk than formerly, fewer of middle age, those in the prime of life being drawn into the great stream of people migrating to the cities, and in Canada to the new west or to the United States. This is largely the situation in Ontario and in "the provinces down by the sea." That there are now not so many births in proportion to the whole population is in itself natural. But available returns do not allow one to speak of an unusual decline in the birth rate in relation to the people of marriageable age. The assertion of a lower birth rate can accordingly be

[1] Wm. MacDonald "The French Canadians in New England," *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, vol. xii. See also Rev. E. Hamon's Les Canadiens-Français de la Nouvelle-Angleterre (Quebec, 1891), and "Growth of the French Canadian Race in America," by Professor John Davidson in *Annals of American Academy of Political and Social Science* (1896).

little more than surmise. Yet it is probably true that families are smaller than formerly. Speaking of Ontario one can even notice that families are smaller in the old settled parts than in northern or "New" Ontario. The result is that Ontario, as well as the Maritime provinces, have little more than held their own in population. This is evident from the following table. This does not hold for Quebec province, where families with fifteen to twenty-five children are not uncommon and where the population has gone on doubling itself since 1680 on the average every thirty years, elbowing out moreover the comparatively few English residents from the country parts.[1]

POPULATION OF CANADA BY PROVINCES

PROVINCE	1871	1881	1901
Ontario	1,620,351	1,923,228	2,182,947
Quebec	1,191,516	1,359,027	1,648,898
Nova Scotia	387,800	440,572	459,574
New Brunswick	285,594	321,233	331,120
Prince Edward I	94,021	108,891	103,259
Manitoba	25,228	62,260	255,211
Territories	48,000	56,446	211,649[2]
British Columbia	36,427	49,454	178,657
Total	3,689,257	4,324,810	5,371,315

The relations between Canada and the United States have been in some points very like those between Scotland and England. Compared with Scotland there is the great difference, however, that Canada has a back country with a varied wealth of natural resources which is now attracting a larger population and creating a wider home-market for men and goods. It is matter for congratulation that, in spite of the heavy net losses of population in the past, there is probably no part of the world where the average comfort is so high, and where since 1900 a rapid progress in agriculture, industry and population is so evident as in "The Great Dominion." During the last five years ending with July, 1905, upwards of 550,000 people are

[1] Professor Davidson, in his article already cited, finds that the French Canadians have been doubling since 1763 every twenty-seven years.

[2] Now estimated at 650,000. The population of the city of Winnipeg, Manitoba, in 1901, was 42,340; it is now over 100,000. Four of the territories have recently been formed into the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

reported to have settled there. 182,000 of these have come from the United States, 60 to 75 per cent of whom are said to be returning Canadians. The immediate future promises even more impressive results. While the emigration of Canadians is to-day modest and normal, the northward trekking of settlers into Canada seems really but nicely under way. One may make the same remark of the active interest shown by American capital in Canadian industry.

This much may be ventured, however: the presence of many Canadians in the United States and of Americans in the Dominion is a pledge of amity and peace, a pledge that has all the greater value in North America, where unlike Europe, two great nations practically divide the continent. It is therefore conceivable that these nations, having only their politicians and each other to differ with, might forget, in moments of popular excitement, that the national policy of the other is not necessarily hostile in intent. It is well too, in the interests of the *pax americana* that both countries are finding responsibilities beyond their continent. The United States is changing from an American republic to an empire with a world-wide outlook—though with his theory of the "manifest destiny" of Canada Mr. Goldwin Smith regards this very tendency as a misfortune. Somewhat similarly, Canada is passing on from the stage of self-contemplation to the prospect of imperial interests.

S. MORLEY WICKETT.

TORONTO, CANADA.

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